

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Holloway Hall, Salisbury State U Survey Number: WI-135

Project: Phase II Rehabilitation Holloway Hall Agency: UMS/SSU

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no yes Name Date

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: X A B X C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Holloway Hall (WI-135) was constructed in increments over the period 1924-1934 and was the first building of the Maryland State Normal School, as Salisbury State University was then known. Originally this building housed all college functions. The three story brick building with pedimented porch and clock tower was designed by the architectural partnership of Wilson Smith and Howard May of Baltimore in the "Maryland Colonial" style. Holloway Hall is architecturally significant as an extremely high quality example of early 20th century institutional building in Maryland. It possesses historical significance in that the establishment of an institution of higher learning at Salisbury in 1925 acknowledged the rapid growth and development of the shore region. More importantly, the physical fabric of the building reflects the development and maturation of the philosophy of education and profound social change which radically altered curricula and student life on American college campuses in the 20th century.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: WI-135

Prepared by: Susanne Moore

Elizabeth Hannold
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

September 20, 1993
Date

NR program concurrence: X yes no not applicable

R. Gendron
Reviewer, NR program

9.23.93
Date

Long

Survey No. WI-135

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

☒ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
☐ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
☐ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
☐ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

☐ Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
☐ Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
☐ Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
☐ Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
☐ Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
☐ Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
☐ Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
☐ Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
☐ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
☐ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
☐ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
☒ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
☐ Unknown Period (☐ prehistoric ☐ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

☐ Subsistence
☐ Settlement
☐ Political
☐ Demographic
☐ Religion
☐ Technology
☐ Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

☐ Agriculture
☒ Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
☐ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
☐ Government/Law
☐ Military
☐ Religion
☒ Social/Educational/Cultural
☐ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Educational

Known Design Source: Wilson Smith and Howard May

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC HOLLOWAY HALL

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATIONSTREET & NUMBER SALISBURY STATE COLLEGE
CAMDEN AND COLLEGE AVENUESCITY, TOWN SALISBURY VICINITY OF WICOMICO
STATE MARYLAND COUNTY**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME STATE OF MARYLAND

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN STATE, zip code
VICINITY OF**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE.
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. WICOMICO COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER SALISBURY

CITY, TOWN MARYLAND STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

WI-135

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Holloway Hall, now the main administration building of Salisbury State College, is located on the northwest corner of the campus at the intersection of Camden and College Avenues, one quarter mile west of Route 13 on the southern edge of the city of Salisbury. The structure, oriented to the west, is three stories tall, and sits on a full basement. It is built of brick and executed in Flemish bond throughout. The entire building is roofed with slate.

The "Maryland Colonial" design of Holloway Hall is the product of a Baltimore architectural partnership, Wilson Smith and Howard May. Construction was executed by the Consolidated Engineering Company of Baltimore.

Holloway Hall once housed the entire College, with administrative offices, commons rooms, and dining hall on the first floor, classrooms on the second floor, and dormitories on the third floor. Rapid growth of the College and addition to the campus of new classrooms and dormitories and a new auditorium and gymnasium during building programs of the 1960's and 1970's concentrated administrative functions in Holloway Hall. The entire building is now dedicated to that use, with the exception of the south wing, occupied by the Ward Foundation's Wildfowl Museum.

The exterior of Holloway Hall is generally well preserved and in excellent condition. The interior arrangement of the building has for the most part given way to modern uses through various renovations, and was again undergoing renovation at the time of this survey. Of the original interior, only the Commons Room forming the connecting link between south wing and the main structure remains. Its rich wood panelling and interior furnishings appear much as they do in historic photographs of the room (c.1925). The auditorium remains in relatively unaltered form, and appears not to be in active use. At the extreme east end of the complex, the former gymnasium has been equipped with a loading bay and is now used as a storage facility.

The front (west) facade of Holloway Hall is symmetrical, and was constructed to replicate, albeit at a much larger scale, typical "Maryland Colonial" design of the 18th century. To this end, the main building stretches 13 bays in length, and is punctuated by a three bay wide central block with pedimented porch and clock tower. Appended to the gable ends of this structure are slightly recessed 5 bay long sections, which replicate "hyphens", and connect the main structure with north and south wings, which are placed perpendicular to the main building.

The main center block of the structure is three stories tall and is dominated by a 3-story pedimented porch which projects approximately 12 feet from the front wall plane. The porch roof rests on a row of four columns at the front edge of the porch. The columns are a modified Doric design, with elongated, floriated capitals, and are set into square marble bases. The structural material of these columns could not be determined, since they have been stuccoed and painted to match the front wall under the porch roof. The floor of the porch is brick with marble trim. The porch is

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES	1924; 1931-34 completed	BUILDER/ARCHITECT	Architect: Smith and May Builder: Consolidated Engineering Co.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE			

Holloway Hall, now the main administration building for Salisbury State College, once housed the entire college, and was erected in increments over the period 1924-1934. The original school structure consisted simply of north wing, the four-classroom elementary school, and the section of the building which now connects the wing to the main structure. This original building housed all college functions: classrooms, dormitories, dining hall, and other student services.

Population growth in Maryland's eastern shore region and increasing concern of local residents for educational opportunities for their young people close to home prompted action by the General Assembly of 1922 (Joint Resolution No. 21), which appointed a Commission for studying the need for a State normal school on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. This Commission was charged with selection of a site and for hiring architects to make drawings for such a facility. The Commission reported its findings to the next Assembly in 1924, at which time \$117,000 was appropriated for the purchase of the site selected by the Commission and for initiation of a building program.

The site selected by the Commission was a 29-acre farm owned by William P. Allen. Wicomico County Land Records (Liber 130, Folio 546) reveal that the deed was transferred to the State of Maryland on September 29, 1923, for a consideration of \$16,000 in fee simple.

The Baltimore architectural partnership of Wilson Smith and Howard May were commissioned to prepare drawings for buildings, which were a year in preparation. Architectural drawings accompanying the submission to the General Assembly of 1924 by the Eastern Shore State Normal School Commission are signed "Smith and May, architects". However, an obituary published by the Baltimore Sun (January 29, 1941) credited Howard May personally with the design of Holloway Hall. Smith and May met during their mutual tenures with Parker, Thomas, and Rice, a Baltimore architectural firm, and went into partnership in 1913. The partnership designed many public buildings in Baltimore, among them the North Avenue Market, the Canton Company Building, and several major department store buildings. Their specialty, however, was school buildings; as consulting architects to Maryland Department of Education, the firm designed the University of Maryland Nurses Home and School of Law, and numerous buildings at the College Park campus; the Gwynns Falls and Forest Park Junior High Schools and the McDonough School, in Baltimore.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Vertical Files, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore
 Wicomico County Library, Salisbury
 Wicomico County Land Records Liber 130, Folio 546
 Vertical Files and Photographic Archives, Blackwell Library, Salisbury State College

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 60 approx.

See attached continuation sheet no. 10-1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES**

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Susanne Moore

12 June, 1981

ORGANIZATION

Maryland Historical Trust

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

21 State Circle/Shaw House

TELEPHONE

269-2438

CITY OR TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland 21401

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
 The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
 Annapolis, Maryland 21401
 (301) 267-1438

WI-135

1924

Holloway Hall
Salisbury State College
Wicomico County
Public, Unrestricted

Holloway Hall, the main administration building of the Salisbury State College, is a three story brick structure, executed in Flemish bond. The building is a large-scale replication of 18th century "Maryland Colonial" design, and is the product of the architectural partnership of Wilson Smith and Howard May of Baltimore. Construction was executed by the Consolidated Engineering Company of Baltimore.

The main structure is 13 bays long and is punctuated by a three-bay wide central block with pedimented porch and clock tower. Appended to the gable ends of this structure are slightly smaller, recessed 5-bay long sections, which replicate "hyphens", in 3 or 5-part colonial dwellings, and connect the main structure with north and south wings, which are placed perpendicular to the main building.

Population growth in Maryland's eastern shore region and increasing concern of local residents for educational opportunities for their young people close to home prompted action by the General Assembly of 1922 to appoint a Commission for studying the need for a State Normal School on the Eastern Shore. The 1924 General Assembly, acting on the Commission's findings, appropriated funds for buildings and purchase of land. A first increment was erected immediately and the first junior class enrolled in September 1925.

Holloway Hall possesses architectural significance in that it is an extremely high quality example of early 20th century institutional building in Maryland. It possesses historical importance as well in that the establishment of an institution of higher learning at Salisbury in 1925 acknowledged the rapid growth and development of the shore region at even that early date. More importantly, development and maturation since the early part of this century of the philosophy of education (particularly teacher training and education of the very young), and profound social change which radically altered curricula and student life on American college campuses are reflected in the physical fabric of this building in complex patterns of meticulous preservation of original features and pragmatic accommodations to modern needs.

elevated from the ground by six marble steps on its three open sides.

At first floor center are double doors with an elaborate Federal style door surround featuring engaged fluted wooden columns on either side of the doors and milled scrollwork surmounting an overlight of two rows of 7 small panes each. The doorway rests on a single marble step, and is flanked by a pair of 12/12 sash windows with simple wooden trim and marble sills.

At second floor two 12/12 sash windows of the same style as on the first floor flank a center 12/12 sash window with vertical 3/3 sash side lights. Floral motif ornamentations of wood bracket the wooden window trimmings.

A simple wood molding crosses the front wall above second floor level. Above the molding attached to the wall are the words "Holloway Hall" in simple black lettering. At third floor set directly under the porch roof are three 6/6 sash windows with marble sills.

A large iron lantern hangs from the plaster ceiling, which is adorned with plaster egg-and-dart patterned festoons.

The simple wooden frieze crossing above the columns is trimmed with a small band of molding, some portions of which have deteriorated and fallen away. Four round wooden lozenges along the frieze mark the centers of the columns below. The center of the wood trimmed pediment is stuccoed and contains the seal of the State of Maryland in stone.

The clock tower rests on a square wooden base with quoined corner trim. Small 4/4 sash windows are set into the north and south sides of the tower base. The tower, also of wood, contains a clock on each of its four sides. The corners of the tower are beveled and decorated with two engaged wooden columns along the beveled edges. An ornate wooden parapet surmounts the tower. Crowning the tower is a green tiled cupola resting on a circular base of eight wooden columns. An iron weathervane tops the cupola.

The main center block is flanked by identical three-story, 5-bay brick sections which complete the main mid-section of the building. These sections rest on marble trimmed basement walls. First and second floors contain 5 windows each, all 12/12 sash except the center windows at first floor level. The latter are triple 9/9 sash, covered by a wide segmental arch. All the windows of these sections are topped with segmental arches and rest on marble sills. At third floor are three dormers set into the gabled slate covered roof. At the extreme north and south ends of these sections, massive interior double chimneys in the Tidewater style pierce the roof. Each chimney is decorated with corbeled bands and inset round arch patterns.

Flanking the main section of the building are identical 3-story brick sections which connect north and south wings to the main structure. These sections are shorter than the central block of the building, and are recessed about 6 feet from the front wall plane. At first floor level, one story flat roofed porches rest on six wooden columns. Here, the end columns are engaged to the side walls of north and south wings. The columns

Description - continued

are of modified Doric style with elongated capitals. The porches are raised from ground level by two marble steps and floored with brick laid in herringbone pattern. At first floor level beneath the porch roofs, double doors are centered in the stuccoed and painted walls. Leaded fanlights surmount the doorways. Simple lanterns hang from the centers of the porch ceilings. The centered doorways are flanked by two windows each side, set into the front wall plane inside 2-inch recessed arches with no other trimmings. The windows are 8/12 sash with Gothic tracery patterned glass filling the arches over the top sash.

North and south wings are joined perpendicularly to the connecting sections at the extreme ends of the structure. The front facades of the wings are identical, each 3 stories tall and 3 bays wide. At ground level, 5 marble steps with iron railings lead to double wooden doors. Ornate leaded glass fanlights surmount the doors and the entire doorways are enclosed by rounded arch stone surrounds. The doorways are flanked by 8/8 sash windows with segmental brick arches and stone sills. At second floor are three 8/8 sash windows and at third floor one 6/6 sash, centered over the doorways, all trimmed as the windows on the first floors. The gabled ends of the roofs are trimmed with painted wood. Architects' renderings of the finished buildings submitted with the request for appropriations to the 1924 General Assembly show no doorways on the north facades of north and south wings. In their place are tall bay windows with sashes separated by columns, and surmounted by rounded arches (presumably of stone) at second floor level. Small round windows appear at third floor level under the apex of the roof. An early photograph of the building (c. 1926) reveals that the present doorways were a feature of the original construction.

The south facade of the south wing of Holloway Hall is composed of a central three bay section, flanked on the westernmost end by a second three bay section and an 8-bay section on the easternmost end. The entire facade rests on a marble trimmed basement wall. At first floor in the westernmost section are two 12/12 sash windows, at second floor a single casement window in the westernmost bay, and moving eastward, two 8/8 sash windows. At third floor are two dormer windows, 8/8 sash. All windows and dormers are trimmed in the same fashion as those corresponding on the front facade.

The center section's three first floor windows are 12/12 sash with the center window surrounded by a corbeled brick arch. Small square stone tablets are set into the wall above the two windows flanking the center. At second floor are three windows, 8/8 sash. First and second floor windows are trimmed identically to those corresponding to those on the west end of the facade. At third floor one 8/8 sash window is set into a rounded corbeled brick arch. The roof line ends in a gable front a short distance above the third floor window.

The rear (east) side of Holloway Hall is best viewed from a southeast vantage point into a three-sided courtyard formed by the easternmost (rear) end of the south wing, the rear facade of the main structure, and the south facade of the auditorium. The southernmost component of this visually complex view is the east facade of the south wing. This facade is dominated by a double chimney wall rising from basement to roof. In the center of

this chimney wall at first floor level is one 8/8 sash window. At second floor are three windows, one placed inside an arched opening in the chimney wall and two flanking this wall in the outer bays. At third floor level, one 6/6 sash window appears in the top of the arched chimney wall opening. All the windows have segmental brick arches and marble sills.

The north side of the south wing is visible from a vantage point inside the courtyard. At ground level, a short flight of cement steps with iron railings leads to double doors under a segmental brick arch. Above the doorway is one 6/6 sash stairwell window. A square stone panel is placed in the wall above the window. West of the doorway are five windows, 9/9 sash, and at second floor are six 6/6 sash windows, all trimmed with segmental arches and marble sills. At third floor are four dormers, each with 8/8 sash.

Perpendicular to the north facade of south wing is the rear facade of the section linking the wing to the main building. At ground floor level, a brief flight of cement steps with iron railings leads to double doors under a segmental brick arch. A 6/6 stairwell window is placed above the door. A stone panel is set into the wall above the window. On the north side of the doorway are found 5 windows, each with 9/9 sash; at second floor level are found six windows, each with 6/6 sash; and at third floor level are found four dormers, all trimmed identical to windows in corresponding positions in other parts of the building.

North of this section is the rear of the 5-bay section flanking the main center block. The rear facade is five bays wide, with two 8/12 arched windows flanking each side of a center glass-paned vestibule. These windows, like those on the front facade of the connecting sections at first floor level, contain Gothic tracery patterns in the glass arches of the windows. On this rear facade, however, they are set into corbeled rounded brick arches and trimmed with marble sills. At second floor level are five 8/8 sash windows, and at third floor level, five dormer windows are found, each with 8/8 sash, all trimmed as in corresponding portions of the rest of the building.

Immediately south of this section is the rear of the central block. Six windows at both first and second floor levels contain 1/1 replacement sash, with false pane separations applied to the interior of the glass. At third floor level, six dormer windows are visible, each with 12/12 sash. All windows on this section are treated in a fashion corresponding to others on this facade.

The rear of the central main block is joined perpendicularly to the auditorium from ground level to a height above its second floor windows. The south facade of the auditorium is five bays long. Each bay contains one rounded arch window, with 20/20 sash, and Gothic tracery patterns in the glass arches. Stone panels are set into the wall above the window arches. The structure has a flat roof with plain wooden cornice. A one story flat-roofed corridor projects from the auditorium's south facade at ground level. Three window openings in the corridor have been sealed and stuccoed. The windows have segmental brick arches and stone sills.

The east end of the auditorium's south facade joins perpendicularly

Description - continued

with the former gymnasium (now used as a storage facility). Its gabled front is 11 bays wide. At ground floor are two sets of double doors covered by a low pedimented porch, supported on square wooden pillars. At second floor level, 11 unornamented window openings have been sealed and stuccoed. A simple corbeled frieze crosses above the windows. Near the apex of the gable is a circular ventilation vent rimmed with brick corbelling.

Moving southward along the rear of Holloway Hall, the view is dominated by the east facade of the former gymnasium. The ground floor level of the gymnasium has been equipped with a loading platform to accommodate the present warehouse uses of the building. At second floor are 12 sealed windows. Further south along this facade, toward the northeast corner of the complex, the third floor dormers which rise from the slate roof and the clock tower are all that can be seen of the central main block. The north facade of the former gymnasium is visible from this view, revealing 11 sealed windows at second floor level.

This view of Holloway Hall is dominated at the ground floor level by the one-story elementary school, an original component of the structure erected in 1924. The school originally contained four classrooms, library, offices, and conference rooms. The interior has now been altered to house administrative offices. The center of the east facade of the school has a double doorway with wooden door surround, now permanently sealed to accommodate interior room arrangements. Historic photographs (c. 1930) reveal this facade originally contained four groups of 7 windows each, all 12/12 sash. Window openings have been randomly filled with cement or replaced with modern sash windows to accommodate interior uses with no regard to exterior appearance.

The north facade of Holloway Hall, beginning at the northeast corner, includes the front facade of the former elementary school and the north facade of the north wing. The front of the one-story elementary school is four bays wide, with two windows east of the center doorway and one west of it. Windows are 8/8 sash with segmental arches and stone sills. Stone tablets are set into the wall above the windows. Corners of the front facade are bracketed by pairs of engaged wooden pillars. At center, three concrete steps lead to a pedimented arched doorway with painted wood paneled vestibule. The roofline is flat, and is marked by a simple wooden cornice. The west facade of the elementary school is visible from this view, and is four bays wide, with windows and engaged pillars at the far south corner as on the front facade.

Adjoining perpendicularly to the elementary school is the north facade of the north wing. The facade consists of a central three-bay section, flanked by a six-bay section on the easternmost end and a three-bay section on the westernmost end. The three-story central section contains a center double doorway at first floor, elevated from the ground by a flight of eight concrete steps with iron railings. The doorway is surmounted by a leaded glass fanlight which is topped by a rounded brick arch. Windows flank either side of the doorway, 8/8 sash, and stone tablets have been set into the wall above the windows. At second floor are three 8/8 sash windows, trimmed as those on the first floor. At third floor under the gable end of the roof is one 8/8 sash rounded arch window. The flanking side sections are

Description - continued

identical except for the greater length of the easternmost section. Windows at first floor are 12/12 sash, and at second floor 8/8 sash, dormers are all 8/8 sash and trimmed identically to windows corresponding on the rest of the facade.

Holloway Hall, erected over the period 1924-1931, is the oldest building on the Salisbury State Campus and is the only one judged to possess architectural and historical significance at this time. More recent additions to the campus are modern brick functional buildings of high quality construction. These are the Holloway Hall Annex (1964) immediately east of the main building; the new gymnasium immediately southeast of Holloway Hall (1962); Blackwell Library (1974) directly across from Holloway Hall's south wing; and Caruthers Hall (1955-1979) between Blackwell Library and Route 13. In a group further south of Holloway Hall are six dormitory buildings and dining hall, built between 1951 and 1974. At the southeast corner of campus near Route 13 are the College Center (1975), Music Arts Building (1951), Physical Activities Center (1977), and large maintenance facility (1979). The President's House (1961) is situated at the southwest corner of the campus facing Camden Avenue.

Significance - continued

Solicitations for bids for construction were advertised in Baltimore and Salisbury newspapers. Contractors were invited to bid for the entire building and/or for the first increment consisting of north wing to house student classrooms and dormitories, and a 4-classroom elementary school. The latter would contain its own library, office, and conference rooms. This school would serve for demonstration and practice teaching for Normal School students, and obviate the necessity for students to travel to one-classroom country schools which were often difficult to reach and provided only an isolated internship for the student teacher. The Consolidated Engineering Company of Baltimore submitted the winning bid and subsequently constructed the entire building. Costs to complete the first increment were projected at \$128,863: \$106,475 for buildings and equipment; \$6,388 for architectural fees; \$16,000 for cost of land. Smith and May's plans for the facility included additional administrative offices, classrooms, commons room, dining hall, kitchen, and some dormitories on the first floor; dormitories and classrooms on the second floor, and on the third floor dormitories and infirmary. At the east side (rear) of the building were planned an auditorium and gymnasium with its own stage. An additional \$200,000 appropriation by the General Assembly in 1932 allowed for completion of the architects' plans in their entirety, so that Holloway Hall as it appears today was completed by 1934.

The Maryland State Normal School, as Salisbury State College was then known, opened its doors for the first junior class in September, 1925, offering a two year curriculum leading to a teaching certification. As time went by, the curriculum was extended to three and ultimately to four years for certification. The administration building was named for Dr. William J. Holloway, Principal of the Normal School from 1925-1934. The institution remained a Normal School for teacher training until its incorporation into the State college system in 1963.

Holloway Hall is architecturally significant because it is an extremely high quality example of early 20th century institutional building in Maryland. It possesses historical significance as well in that the establishment of an institution of higher learning at Salisbury in 1925 acknowledged the rapid growth and development of the shore region at even that early date. More importantly, development and maturation since the early part of this century of the philosophy of education (particularly teacher training and education of the very young) and profound social change which radically altered curricula and student life on American college campuses are reflected in the physical fabric of this building in complex patterns of meticulous preservation of original features and pragmatic accommodations to modern needs.

Geographical Data

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

IN WICOMICO COUNTY, STATE OF MARYLAND:

Beginning for the same at a point formed by the intersection of the eastern side of Camden Avenue extended and the South side of a shell road, which road runs through the land of William F. Allen and extends in an easterly direction from said Camden Avenue extended to the Coulbourn Road, and running thence from said beginning point in an easterly direction and binding on the South side of the aforementioned shell road to intersect the western line of a road thirty feet wide which runs parallel to and binds on the western outline of the right of way of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, and running thence in a southerly direction and binding on the western outline of said thirty foot road 700 feet, and thence leaving said thirty foot road and running in a westerly direction parallel to the first line of this description to intersect the eastern line of Camden Avenue extended, and running thence in a northerly direction and binding on the eastern line of Camden Avenue extended, 700 feet to the place of beginning.

CHAIN OF TITLE

Liber 130/546
29 September 1923
Deed

From: William F. Allen and Martha P. Allen

To: The State of Maryland

Consideration: \$16,000

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②

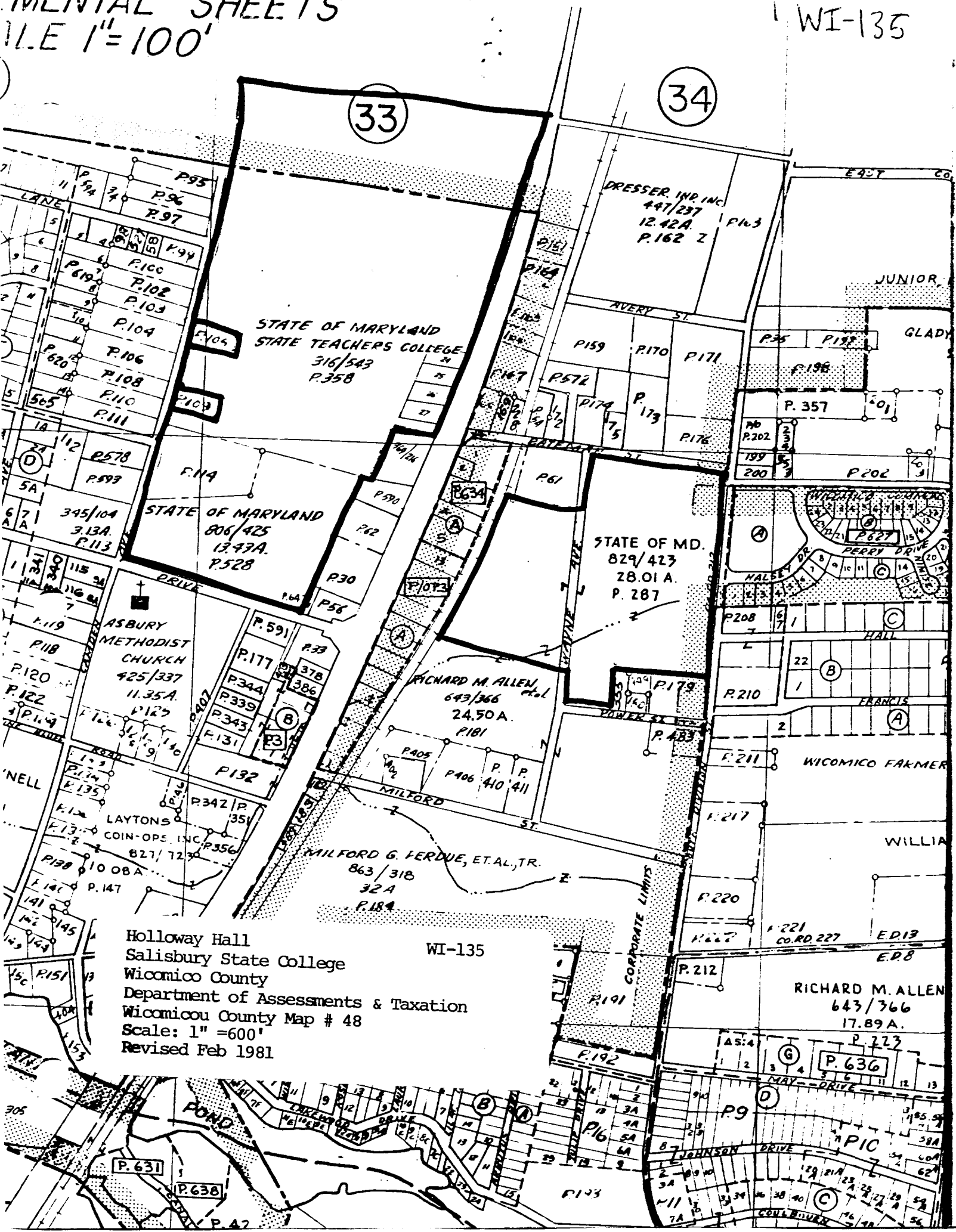
Holloway Hall
Salisbury State College
Wicomico County
Dept of Assessments and Taxation
Map #34, Wicomico County
Revised 1967

WI-135

MENTAL SHEETS

1"=100'

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Holloway Hall
Salisbury State College
Wicomico County
Department of Assessments & Taxation
Wicomico County Map # 48
Scale: 1" = 600'
Revised Feb 1981

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RICHARD M. ALLEN
643/766
17.89A.
P.223

P.636

P.637

P.638

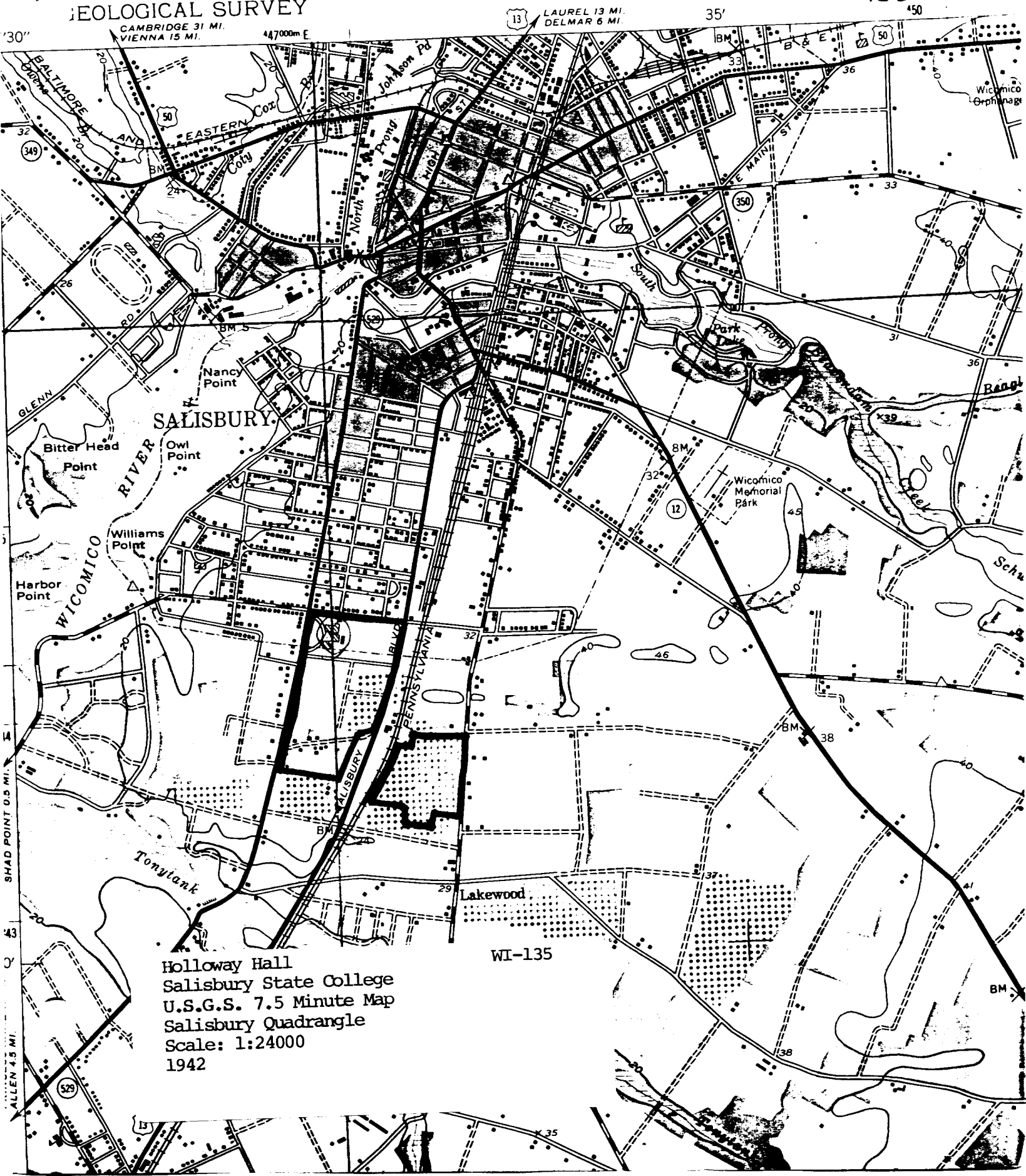
P.639

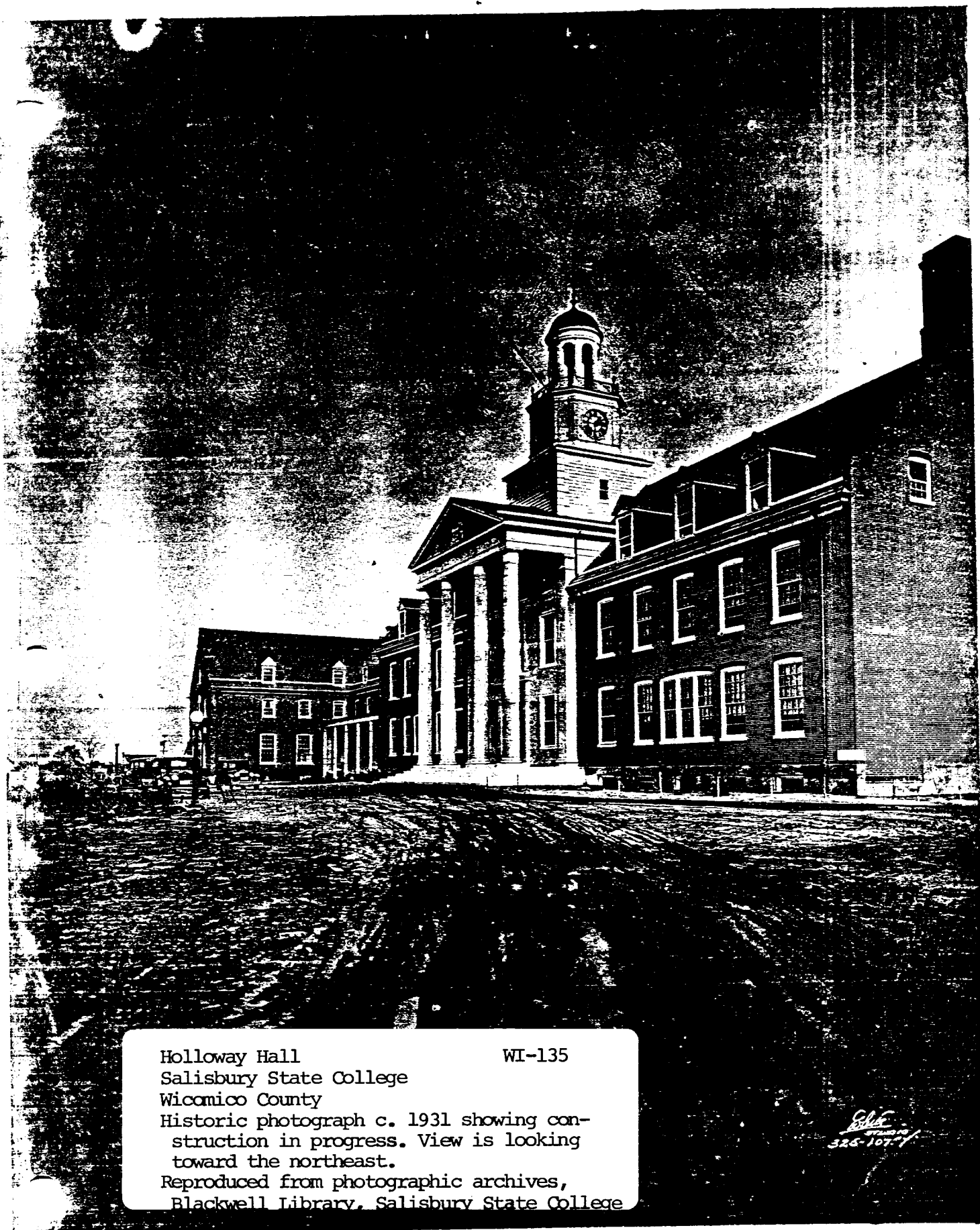
P.640

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Holloway Hall
Salisbury State College
Wicomico County

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Historic photograph c. 1931 showing construction in progress. View is looking toward the northeast.

Reproduced from photographic archives,
Blackwell Library, Salisbury State College

Edith
326-107-1/



MARYLAND STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT SALISBURY

Holloway Hall
Salisbury State College
Wicomico County
Smith & May, Architects, renderings
Reproduced from the Report of the Commission
to Study the Need for a Normal School on
the Eastern Shore to the General Assembly
of 1924

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Commons Room, interior of "hyphen" section
connecting north wing to the main building.
Historic photograph (c. 1930) on file
at Blackwell Library archives, Salisbury
State College.

MARYLAND STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT SALISBURY

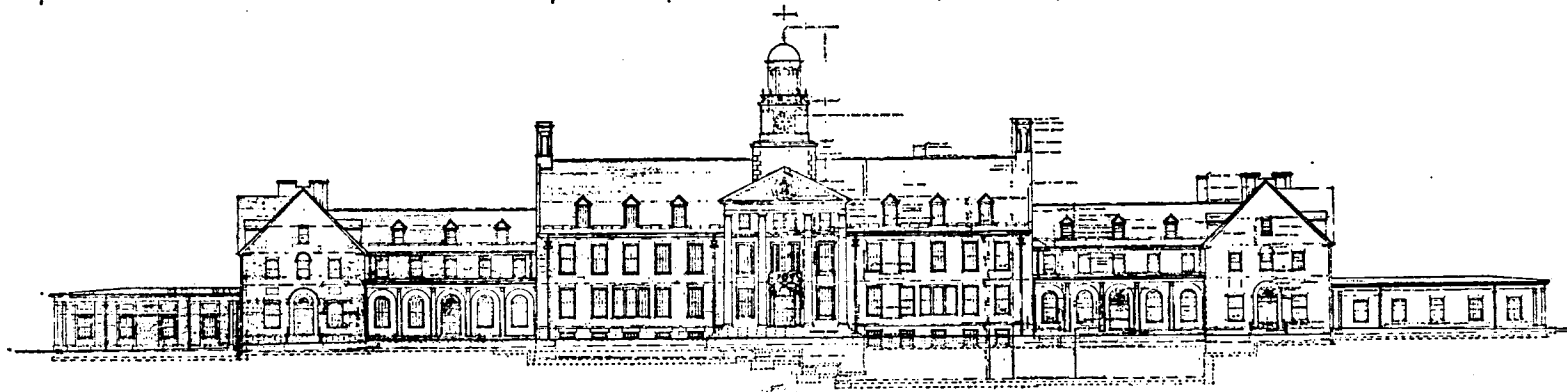


REAR ELEVATION, FACING RAILROAD

Tool House, Stable, Garage,
Store Rooms, Laundry.

Auditorium
and
Gymnasium.

Elementary School.



FRONT ELEVATION, FACING STATE ROAD

North Wing and
Connecting Link

Administration Building

South Wing and
Connecting Link

Administration Building: Ten Classrooms, Administrative Offices, Auditorium, Gymnasium, 46 Beds on Third Floor, 18 Beds on Fourth Floor.
North Wing: Library, One Classroom, 70 Beds.
North Connecting Link: Eight Faculty Offices, 18 Beds.
In Rear: Elementary School.
South Wing: Dining Room, Kitchen, Store Rooms, 54 Beds, Infirmary.
South Connecting Link: Commons Room, 18 Beds.
In Rear: Laundry, Bakery, Garage, Tool House, Stable, Store Rooms.

PLATE I.

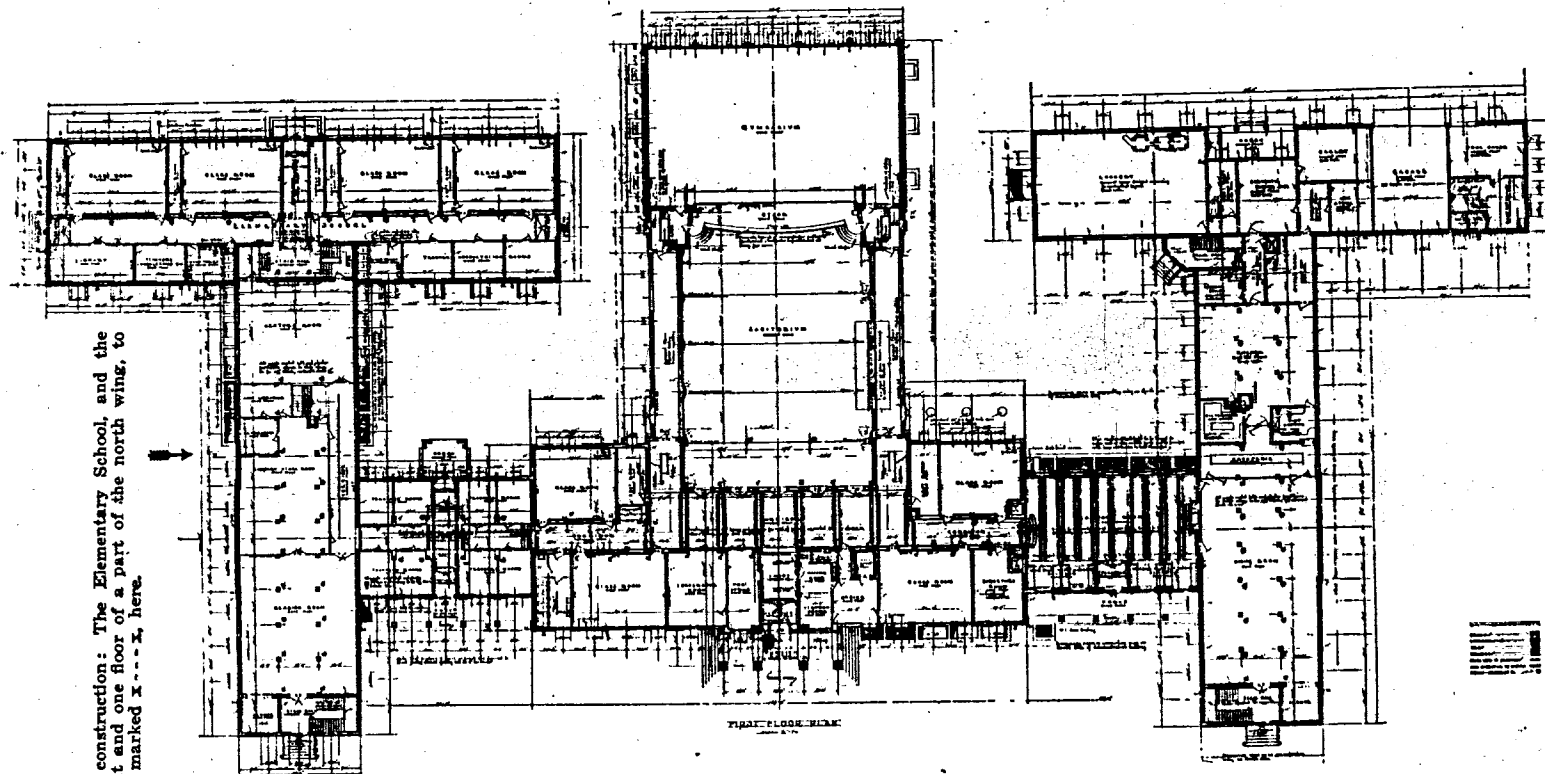
Holloway Hall
Salisbury State College
Wicomico County

WI-135

Smith & May, Architects, drawings of front
and rear elevations
Reproduced from the Report of the Commission
to Study the Need for A Normal School on the
Eastern Shore to the General Assembly, 1924

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MARYLAND STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT SALISBURY



Now under construction: The Elementary School, and the basement and one floor of a part of the north wing, to the line marked X---X, here.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

North Wing and Connecting Link.		Administration Building	South Wing and Connecting Link.	
Library, Music and Lecture Room.	Teachers' Offices.	Principal's Office, Postoffice, Office of Dormitory Director, Four Classrooms, Conference Room, Auditorium, Gymnasium.	Commons Room.	Dining Hall, Kitchen, Store Rooms.
In Rear: Elementary School.			In Rear: Laundry, Bakery, Garage, Tool House, Stable, Store Rooms.	

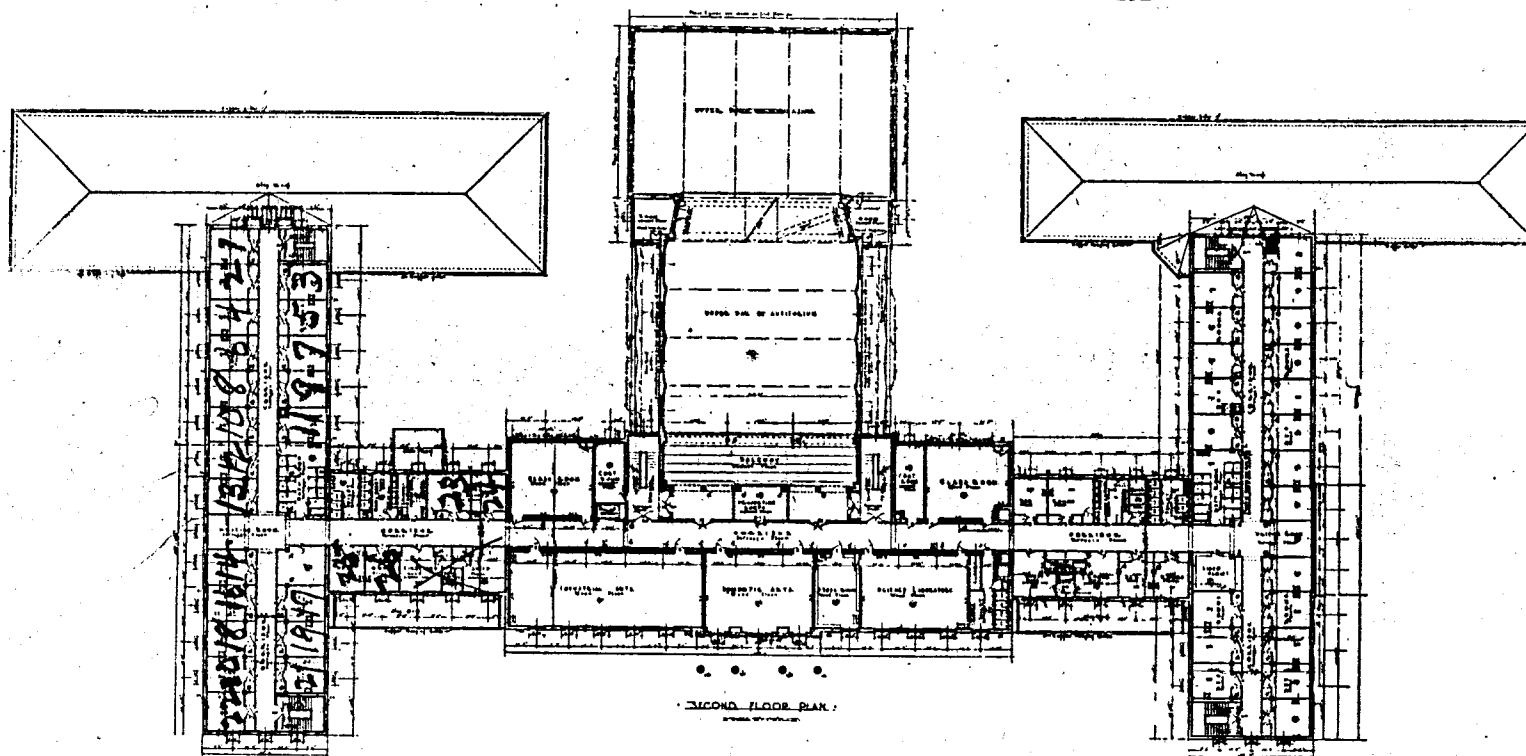
PLATE II.

Holloway Hall
Salisbury State College
Wicomico County
Smith & May Architects, first floor plan
Reproduced from the Report of the Commission
to Study the Need for a Normal School on the
Eastern Shore to the General Assembly, 1924

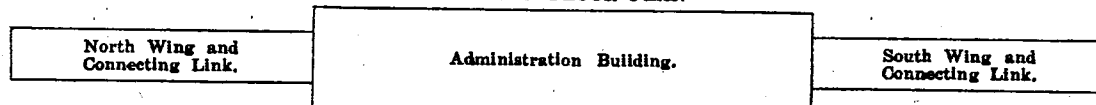
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MARYLAND STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT SALISBURY



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



Administration Building: Six Classrooms and Balcony of Auditorium.
 North Wing: Forty-four Beds.
 North Connecting Link: Eight Beds.
 South Wing: Forty-four Beds.
 South Connecting Link: Eight Beds.

PLATE III.

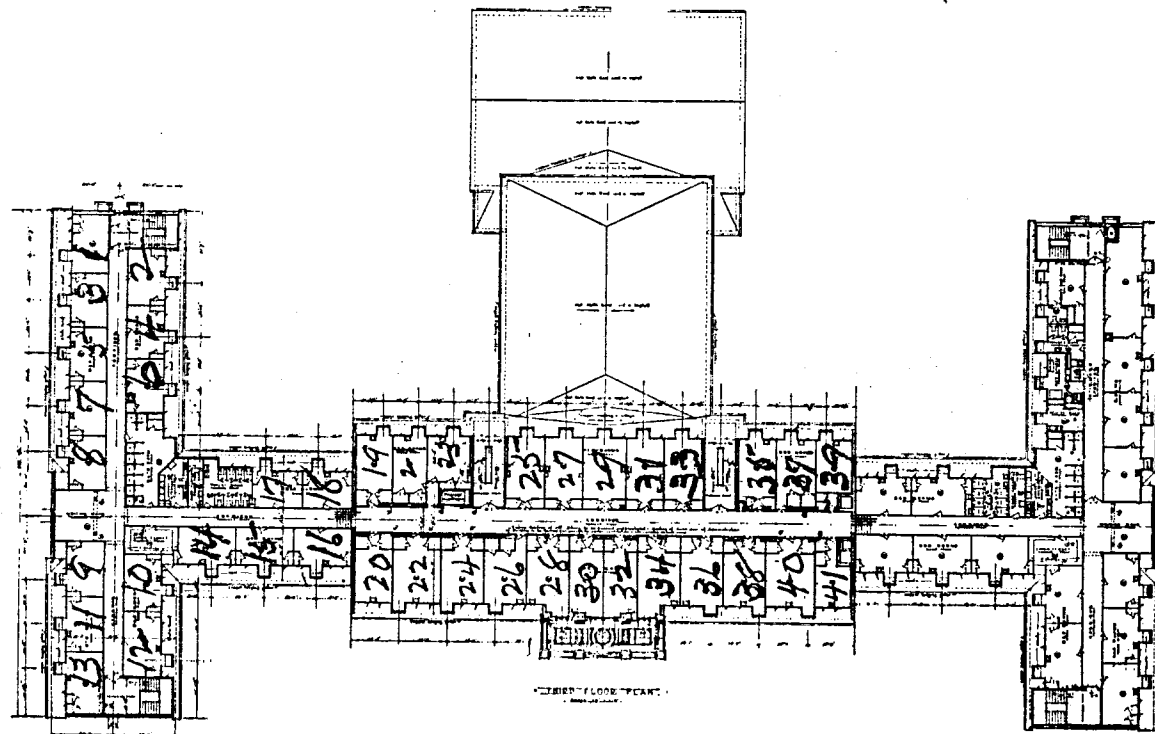
Holloway Hall
 Salisbury State College
 Wicomico County

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Smith & May Architects, second floor plan
 Reproduced from the Report of the Commission
 to Study the Need for a Normal School on
 the Eastern Shore to the Gen Assembly, 1924

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MARYLAND STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT SALISBURY



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

North Wing and
Connecting Link.

Administration Building.

South Wing and
Connecting Link.

Administration Building: Forty-six Beds on Third Floor; Eighteen Beds can be provided on Fourth Floor.
North Wing: Twenty-six Beds.
North Connecting Link: Ten Beds.
South Wing: Ten Beds; also Infirmary with Ten Beds and Nurse's Quarters.
South Connecting Link: Ten Beds.

PLATE IV.

Holloway Hall
Salisbury State College
Wicomico County
Smith & May, Architects, third floor plan
Reproduced from the Report of the Commission
to study the need for a Normal School on
the Eastern Shore to the General Assembly,
1924

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Holloway Hall
Salisbury State College
Wicomico County, Maryland
Susanne Moore
3 June 1981
Md Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md
East (rear) elevation
1/7

WI-



Holloway Hall
Salisbury State College
Wicomico County, Maryland
Susanne Moore
3 June 1981
Md Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md
Southeast corner, south wing
2/7

WI- 135



Holloway Hall
Salisbury State College
Wicomico County, Maryland
Susanne Moore
3 June 1981

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Md Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md
Front (west) facade, camera facing
northeast

3/7



Holloway Hall
Salisbury State College
Wicomico County, Maryland
Susanne Moore

WI- 135

3 June 1981
Front (west) facade, section connecting
south wing to main structure
4/7



Holloway Hall

WI-

Salisbury State College

Wicomico County, Maryland

Susanne Moore

3 June 1981

Northeast corner, north facade north
wing

5/7



Holloway Hall
Salisbury State College
Wicomico County, Maryland
Susanne Moore

WI-135

3 June 1981

Front (west) facade, main entrance

6/7



Holloway Hall
Salisbury State College
Wicomico County, Maryland
Susanne Moore

WI-135

3 June 1981
Former elementary school, projecting
perpindicularly from NE corner of
north wing

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